THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX, NO. 29
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 29

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	4.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Ivan Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—R. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Treasurer—Isaac Dewitt.
Assistant Treasurer—John Sander.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mason Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Scott, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Gross, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President; J. P. Barton, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President; A. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President; J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President; C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening at 6½ o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—3 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. feb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at The COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. Eyerly.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—a o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Brobbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.22'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.22'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. B. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 15,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	500,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 29,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First door over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '73—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Matze's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May. 28, 75-ly

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved Peacock Gas Teeth, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. july1,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

B. STOHNER, Proprietor.

Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day,
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,

DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.

WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Boilers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1873—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
old stand Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 15, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patronage of music to call and examine his stock.

REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9 '75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 29th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, Four Dollars per week.

Tuition one dollar per week. In Model School forty to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD,
Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE,
Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

THE Greenwood Seminary will open the Fall Term of School

8TH MONTH 16TH, 1875,

under the care of Friends, with A. W. Potter, B. E., Principal.

The desirable location of this School and the high standing of the principal amongst educators and students are seldom found. Students from a distance can reach the Seminary by public conveyance at a trifling cost from Bloomsburg, Pa. Boarding can be had at the Seminary or private houses on reasonable terms. For particulars inquiry may be made of Ellis Eves, Aaron Kester, or R. S. Eves, Millville, Pa., or F. E. Eves, Danville, Pa.
Millville, 7 mo., 8, 1875. tf.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,

Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.

July 1, 1875—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,

CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS

of every description both plain and fancy.

Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.

I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, Run hickory and poplar to be delivered at my shop by the first of February, 1876. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing cash.
A. S. CROSSLEY.
July1tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, G. L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at as low as can be afforded.

Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF

W. P. JONES & CO.,

AND THEIR BARGAINS.

HERNANIES—We have a very choice stock of these very desirable goods, plain and striped at 18, 20, 25, 65 to 75 cents per yard. The above goods are fully 25 per cent. lower than last year's prices.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WHITE GOODS—Everything desirable in Piques from 1s to 50 cents per yard Victoria Lawns 18, 25 to 40 cents per yard. Lace Stripes 25, 40, and 50 cents per yard, plain and checked Nainsooks, French Tucking, &c.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

TURKISH TOWELING, French Goods and White Matalasse Cloth for ladies' and children's Cloaks, Sacques, &c. Goods not to be had elsewhere. White French Merino.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa

WHITE QUILTS, Extra Large Honeycomb 1.25 with fringe, still better ones $1.50, 1.75, 2.25 and 2.75, very finest 14 fringe on three sizes $3.25. These prices all worthy of your attention.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GOODS FOR MOURNING—We pay great attention to this branch of our business. You will always find our stock full and complete in Dress Goods, Black French Merinos, Black Cashmeres, Alpacas, &c. Black Crape Veils from $2.00 to 4.50, Black Silk Veils from $1.25 upwards, Black Kid and Silk Gloves. Mourning Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs. Black Jewelery, &c., Black Thibbet Shawls, single at $2.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 6.50. Double Thibbet Shawls $7.00, 10.00 to 15.00. Our prices on these goods are the very lowest and the quality the highest.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTIONS—We have made great reductions in Shawls and Dress Goods to close them out. Nice goods at 20 and 25 cents per yard.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

CORSETS—12 different styles and prices. Corsets at 50, 75 cents, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50 to 2.25. Madame Foy's, 1.25. The celebrated doubled steeled Corsets, extra large sizes up to 33 inches. One 50 cent Corset a marvel of cheapness.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

RIBBONS, NECKTIES AND RUCHES, large assortment Neckties, every color, at 15, 20, 25½ and 50 cents to $1.00 each. Ruches, 4, 5, 10 to 25 cents. Job lot collars all linen, 5 cents.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

WATCH THE PENNIES—Clark's & Coats' best spool Cotton 6 cents. Skirt Braid 8 cents, Spool Silk 5, 8 and 12 cents, best Needles 8 cents per paper.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

REMEMBER, that we keep a full line of the best brands of Muslins, Prints, Ticklings, and sell them at bottom prices.
W. P. JONES & CO.
Catawissa, Pa.

SPACE WILL NOT PERMIT us to continue but we want every one to bear these facts in remembrance. 1st. That we sell the best quality of everything. 2d. That we pay the cash for our goods and make all discounts. 3d. We sell only for cash and guarantee the lowest prices. Call and see for yourself the great advantages to be obtained at
THE POPULAR CASH STORE OF
W. P. JONES & CO.
Corner Main and Third Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

A GREAT STRIDE!

: o :

Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!

: o :

A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY

G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD

At their Works in Bloomsburg,

Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing company), where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of

White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,

FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND

CUPULO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,

at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also

Plows and Threshing Machines,

and all kinds of

Casting and Machine Work.

REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the Patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD.
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

HENDERSHOTT'S DRUG STORE,

OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL HOTEL.

Has a complete stock of pure and reliable
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYES, ACIDS, SOAPS, SODA, SODA ASH, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, VARNISHES AND ALL PAINTERS SUPPLIES, SPONGES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, &C.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Country Produce taken in exchange for Drugs, Medicines, Dyes, &c.

: o :

CENTRAL STORE.

Have a carefully selected stock of choice
TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, SPICES, SOAP, PICKLES, SAUCES, FISH, HAMS, CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND OTHER FINE GROCERIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Fruits, Nuts and Confectionaries,
all at the lowest possible prices.
☞Country Produce taken in exchange.☜
Bloomsburg, March 19, 1875-y

Poetical.

THE LETTER OF DEATH.

"Dont push me about, man; don't, you see that the mail
Is not yet distributed? Wait for your turn.
Why confound you, you're breaking my ribs on the rail,
Stand back or I'll give you the threshing you earn."

"If ye plaze, sir, I heard from a friend in the mine,
That a letter was here for one Dennis McFay
And I'd like for to get it if it's only a line—
If it comes from the wife, for she's so far away.

"Id like for to know, for it's long since I had,
A scratch of a pin, and I'm out of my head;
Divil a word for a year, have I heard good or bad,
And may be she's sick, sir; or may be she's dead,
I'm anxious to get it, for it's late in the day,
And the times where I work is from here good three miles;
If I'm not there at one, why they'll send me away—
Ah, you don't have to work, sir, and that's why you smile,"

"Well, good man, since that is the case,
I'll ask for your letter. Let's see—what's the name?"

"Dennis McFay, sir; and I came from the place
Called Larrah; and the letter must be from the same."

"A letter for Dennis McFay, if you please.
Much obliged, the post mark says, "Larrah, twentieth of May;"
And now my friend, I hope your mind is at ease;
Here's the letter you looked for, I bid you good day."

"If ye plase sir don't have awhile for indade
My mind's not at ease till the letter is read,
I'm not much of a scholar, divil a word can I rade;
So how can I tell whether she be living or dead?"
"What! can't read your letter? Well, that is too bad!"
Why, how does that come? Were you never at school?"

"Oh, yes, sir, it's many a good chance I had,
But threw them away like an innocent fool,"
"Well, give me the letter, and let us away,
For here amongst these men I can't read it aloud;
Don't you see they would hear every word that I say?
Come let us move away from the crowd,
Ah! under this tree is a beautiful shade,
Where the sun cannot shine in my face
While I read you the letter. Oh, don't be afraid;
I'll see that you don't loose your place."

"Dear Dennis: I take the pen in my hand;
I hope you are well as the letter leaves me—"
"Tis from Mike! He's the darentest boy in the land!
A relation of mine, sir, called Michael McGee.
"I trust you are prosperous, Dennis avic,
In the home that you've made in the wilds of the west,
With us all is going wrong since Nora took sick—
Oh, it's badly we've fared, Dennis, dear, at the best.

"The crop is a failure; the rint in arrears,
And it's sorry I am, but the worst must be told—
As I write, sure the paper is stained with my tears,
While holding the pin my fingers turn cowld.
Oh! Dennis, don't blame me for what I must tell—
Stband up like a man—be courageous and brave—
The darling who loved you so pure and so well,
Is lying at rest in the cowld, silent grave."

"Arrah! what are ye reading? Shure it's only a joke,
Ye know I can't spheli, and you're having yer fun
Are ye spakin the truth? Tell me quick or I'll choke!
Oh, God! for this punishment, what have I done?
Just tell me again, if it's thrue what I've heard,
Do you know what your reading about? it's my wife!
If ye plaze read it right, and I'll not say a word;
Oh! say it's not so, and I'll give you my life!"

"I wish that I could; but all that I've read
Is the truth. Do you believe what I say?
"I do, but it tells me my darlin is dead,
While I'm from my home, so far, far away.
Good day, sir; God bless you for being so kind
To a stranger, and while I have breath,
I'll pray to the Lord that you never may find
Among your letters, "A letter of Death?"

Miscellaneous.

THE WIDOW'S STRATAGEM.

ELD. BOYD'S MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCE.

Elder Boyd, though a very good man in the main, and looked up to with respect by all the inhabitants of the little village of Oldville, was rumored to have, in Yankee parlance, a pretty sharp lookout for the main chance, a peculiarity from which elders are not always exempt.

In worldly matters he was decidedly well-to-do, having inherited a fine farm from his father, which was growing yearly more and more valuable. It might be supposed that under these circumstances the elder, who was fully able to do so, would have found a helpmate to share his house and name. But the elder was wary. Matrimony was to him, in some measure, a matter of money, and it was his firm resolve not to marry unless he could thereby enhance his worldly prospects.

Unhappily, the little village of Oldville and the towns in the immediate vicinity contained few who were qualified in the important particular, and of those there were probably none with whom the elder's suit would have prospered. So it happened that year after year passed away, until Elder Boyd was in the prime of life—44 or thereabouts—and still unmarried and in all human probability likely to remain so. But in all human calculations of this kind they reckon ill who leave widows out.

Elder Boyd's nearest neighbor was a widow.

The Widow Hayes, who had passed through matrimonial experience, was some four years younger than Elder Boyd. She was still a buxom, comely woman, as widows are apt to be.

Unfortunately, the late Mr. Hayes had not been able to leave her sufficient to make her independent of the world. All that she possessed was the small, old-fashioned house in which she lived, and a small amount of money, was insufficient to support her and a little son of 6, likewise to be enumerated in the schedule of her property, though hardly to be classed as "productive" of anything but mischief.

The widow was, therefore, obliged to take care of three boarders to eke out her scanty income, which, of course, imposed upon her considerable labor and anxiety.

It is not surprising that under these circumstances she should now and then have bethought herself of a second marriage as a method of bettering her condition? Or again, need we esteem it a special wonder if, in her reflections upon this point, she should have cast her eyes upon her next neighbor, Elder Boyd? The Elder, as we have already said, was in flourishing circumstances. He would be able to maintain a wife in great comfort, and being one of the chief personages in the village, could accord her a prominent social position. He was not especially handsome, or calculated to make a profound impression upon the female heart; this was true, but he was of a good disposition, kind hearted, and would no doubt make a good sort of a husband. Widows are, I take it (if any shall do me the honor to read this story, I trust they will forgive me the remark,) less disposed to weigh sentiment in a second alliance than a first, and so, in the widow's point of view, Elder Boyd was a very desirable match.

Some sagacious person, however, has observed that it takes two to make a match, a fact to be seriously considered; for in the present case it was exceedingly doubtful whether the worldly elder, even if he had known the favorable opinion of his next neighbor, would have been inclined to propose changing her name to Boyd, unless, indeed, a suitable motive was brought to bear upon him. Here was a chance for a little managing, wherein widows are said, as a general thing, to be expert.

One evening, after a day of fatiguing labor, Widow Hayes sat at the fire in the sitting-room, with her feet resting on the fender.

"If ever I am situated so as not to have to work so hard, I shall be happy. It's a hard life, keeping boarders. If I was only as well off as Elder Boyd," she muttered.

Still the widow kept up her thinking, and by-and-by her face brightened. She had an idea, which she was resolved to put into execution at the earliest possible moment. What it was the reader will see in the sequel.

"Freddie," said she to her son the next morning, "I want you to step to Elder Boyd's as you go to school, and ask him if he will call on me in the course of the morning or afternoon, just as he finds it most convenient."

Elder Boyd was a little surprised at this summons. However, about 11 o'clock, he called in. The widow had got on the dinner, and had leisure to sit down. She appeared a little embarrassed.

"Freddie told me that you would like to see me," he commenced.

"Yes, Elder, I should. But I am very much afraid you will think strange, at least, of what I have to say to you."

The Elder very politely promised not to be surprised, though at the same time his curiosity was very visibly aroused.

"Suppose," said the widow, casting down her eyes—"mind I was only supposing a case—suppose a person should find a pot of gold pieces in their cellar, would the law have a right to touch it, or would it belong to them?"

The Elder pricked up his ears.

"A pot of gold pieces widow? Why, unquestionably the law would have nothing to do with it."

"And the one who formerly owned the house couldn't come forward and claim it, could he?"

"No madam; unquestionably not.—When the house was disposed of everything went with it."

"I am glad to hear it, elder. You won't think strange of the question, but it happened to occur in my mind, and I thought I would like to have it satisfied."

"Certainly, widow, certainly," said the elder abstractedly.

"And, elder, as you're here, I hope you will stop to dinner with us. It will be ready punctually at 12."

"Well no," said the elder rising. "I'm obliged to ye; but they'll be expecting me at home."

"At any rate, elder," said the widow, taking a piece of steaming mince pie from the oven, "you wont object to taking a piece of mince pie. You must know that I rather pride myself on my mince pies."

The warm pie sent up such a delicious odor that the elder was sorely tempted, and after saying, "Well, really," with the intention of refusing, he finished by saying, "on the whole, I guess I will, as it looks so nice."

The widow was really a good cook, and the elder ate with much gusto the generous piece which the widow cut off for him, and, after a little chatting upon unimportant subjects, withdrew in some mental perplexity.

Was it possible, thought he, that the widow could really have found a pot of gold in her cellar? She did not say so, to be sure, but why should she have shown so much anxiety to know as to the proprietorship of the treasure thus found if she had not happened upon some? To be sure, as far as his knowledge extended, there was no one who would be likely to lay up such an amount of gold; but then the house was 150 years old, at the very least, and had had many occupants of which he knew nothing. It might be, after all. The widow's desire to have him think it was only curiosity likewise gave additional probability to the supposition. "I will wait and watch," thought the Elder.

It so happened that Elder Boyd was one of the directors in a saving institution situated in the next town, and accordingly rode over there once or twice a month so as to attend the meeting of the board.

On the next occasion of this kind the widow sent over to know if he could carry her with him, as she had a little business to attend there. The request was readily accorded. Arrived at the village, the widow desired to be set off at the bank.

"Ha, ha!" thought the Elder, "that means something."

He said nothing, however, but determined to come back and find out, as he could readily from the cashier, what business she had with the bank. The widow tripped into the office, pretending to look very nonchalant.

"Can you give me small bills for a $10 gold piece?"

"With pleasure," was the reply.

"By the way, the bank is in a very flourishing condition, is it not?" she asked.

"None in the state on a better footing," he said.

"Do you receive deposits?"

"Yes, madam; we are receiving them every day."

"Do you receive as high as—as $10,000."

"No," said the cashier, with some surprise; "or rather we do not allow interest on so large a sum; $1,000 is our limit. Do you know of any one who—"

"It is of no consequence," said the widow, hurriedly; "I only asked for curiosity. By the way, did you say how much interest you allowed on such deposits as come within your limits?" she asked.

"Five per cent."

"Thank you, I only asked for curiosity. What a beautiful morning it is!" and went out.

Shortly after the Elder entered.

"How is business Mr. Cashier?" he inquired.

"About as usual."

"Had any deposits lately?"

"None of any magnitude."

"I brought over a woman this morning who seemed to have some sort of business with you."

"The widow Hayes?"

"Yes."

"Do you know whether she has had any money left her lately?" asked the cashier.

"Not that I know of," said the Elder, pricking up his ears. "Why, did she deposit any?"

"No; but she inquired if we received deposits as high as $10,000."

"Indeed, is that all she came for?" he inquired.

"No, she exchanged a gold piece for bills."

The Elder left the bank in deep thought. He came to the conclusion that this curiosity only veiled a deeper motive. He now no longer entertained a doubt that the widow had found a pot of gold in her cellar, and appearance seemed to indicate that its probable value was at least equal to $10,000. The gold piece which she had exchanged at the bank appeared to confirm this story.

"I rather think," said the Elder, complacently, "I can see into a millstone about as far as most people." A statement, the literal truth of which I defy any one to question, though as to the prime fact of people being able to see into a millstone at all, doubts have now and then forced themselves upon my mind.

The next Sunday the widow "appeared at church in a new and stylish b

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 23, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. JOHN MILLER,
Chairman.

The carpet-bag State Treasurer of South Carolina is a defaulter to the tune of $75,000.

R. Audley Brown, the temperance candidate for Governor of this State, is pastor of the First Presbyterian church in New Castle.

"Rifle teams" are the new rage threatening to become epidemic. If it puts an end to the base ball bore it will accomplish one phase of relief.

California boasts three lady editors, all of whom are young, good looking and smart, and all of them edit Democratic papers, and do it well.

A white man and a negro were recently hung by a mob in Florida A Coroner's Jury rendered this verdict: hanged by parties unknown and served right.

Butler county thieves dress in women's clothing because bucks are so gallant out there that they will not hurt a woman, even if caught thieving. Deference to the sex is to be admired, though false pretense is not agreeable.

The Radical leaders in the west adopt the time of the holding of the U. S. courts in Erie for a mass meeting in that city, and to assure a crowd they get up a series of horse races on the ground!

"The past record of the Republican party is a true index of its future possibilities."—*Radical Papers.*

Its past record of rascality, corruption, thieving and extravagance is just what the people propose to get rid of by burying it this fall. They don't want a trial of "its future possibilities;" says an exchange.

The German Banking company of Ashland, Schuylkill county, has closed its doors, and the cashier, M. M. Mock, has gone to parts unknown. The amount lost is not known, but the depositors and stockholders it is supposed will lose heavily. The former are mostly poor Germans.

The wheat crop now harvesting in the Indian Territory is reported to be the largest ever gathered there. It will average about twenty-two bushels to the acre. For want of suitable mills it will be shipped to eastern markets. A splendid crop of corn is expected. It is also stated that the Indian country will ship more than $1,000,000 worth of cattle, and fatten $500,000 worth of hogs.

The two Kilkenny Republican factions in Huntingdon county have kissed and made friends after warring for years. They may now realize "how sweet it is for brethren to dwell together in peace," and how blessed that the hope of plunder is strong enough to make them peaceful dwellers until they fight over the flesh pots again.

Judging from the numbers appointed, it would seem that the whole Republican editorial fraternity are candidates for trustees of lunatic asylums. The reason may readily be inferred, for every man likes to be among his friends. Dr. W. H. Bradley, formerly of Bloomsburg but now of Danville, is the last successful editorial applicant for the position stated.

The Prohibitionists are forming separate tickets in many of the counties. In Philadelphia they have selected one from the those of the two political parties. In the western part of the State they are holding mass meetings, which are usually addressed by R. A. Browne, their candidate for Governor, and other orators. They are evidently determined to make the largest show of votes possible.

The American riflemen have won many prizes in Europe. The Englishmen declined to shoot against them in a team but admitted them to individual contests. For one of the prizes, distance 200 yards, four Americans made 34 points out of a possible 35, but were beaten by an Englishman who made the full complement. Most of the prizes ar shot for at 500 to 1,000 yards.

Editorial quarrels are raging in various localities just now with no small amount of fervor. It is the most disreputable as well as the meanest use to which editorial occupation can be prostituted—lower than common scolds. It is rather surprising that respectable people will take papers that indulge in such abuse, for to do so is on a par with inviting a vulgar blackguard to share the company of your family and the sacred pleasures of your fireside.

"*The Temperance Blessing*" is a vigorous and ably conducted Prohibition weekly paper published by Chas. Heritage, Nos. 37 and 39 north 7th street, Philadelphia, at $1.50 per annum. 20 copies will be sent to one address until after the election for $5. The last number contains well executed portraits of the Prohibition candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, the State and National Prohibition platforms, and a large amount of interesting temperance reading.

Over 1,000 men have been thrown out of employment in Williamsport by the stoppage of the saw mills for want of logs. Notwithstanding the immense amount of snow last winter, there were no good rafting or floating floods after the ice left and in consequence the great bulk of saw logs failed to reach the booms. The Lock Haven mills are also stopping. The only attending good result of all this is that the manufactured stock on hand will be well used up, which will make good prices and plenty of work in the future.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* complains that notwithstanding the supply of water to that city for absolutely necessary purposes is short, "the women will scrub pavements as frequently and waste as much water as ever."

Well, pass a city ordinance requiring them to scrub every day and use at least a hogshead of water each time, and see if you ever get your pavements scrubbed or a drop of water put on them! The *principle* involved makes the trouble—skirt sovereignty about the realms of the house.

The Treasury Investigation.

In another column we give a partial report made by the committee appointed to investigate the condition of the State Treasury and the conduct of the Treasurers, past and present. It is to be hoped that everybody will read it.

First and foremost is to be noted the fact, now officially reported, that Treasurer Mackey refused to acknowledge the right of the committee to investigate, refused to permit an experienced and highly respected accountant employed by them to examine his books, refused to give any information or to be examined by them, and thus prevented investigation except so far as public documents afforded the means. When the Democratic Treasurer, of New York was similarly charged, he voluntarily invited the accounting officers of the State to come and examine, to employ experts if they desired, and promised all the assistance in his power, including the services of his clerks. Here, then, is a striking illustration of the difference between a Democratic and Republican Treasury official.

In the second place, the committee show that a sum in the average exceeding two millions of dollars that should have been promptly used in payment of interest-bearing debt, has constantly been kept in Banks for years, to the personal credit of the Treasurer, and that not one cent of interest upon it has ever been paid into the Treasury. The inference is irresistible that Treasurer Mackey has pocketed this interest, which was an indirect way of stealing from the people, for had the money been used for redeeming bonds as required by law, a large amount of interest (exceeding a million) would have been saved to the people. In the way the business was done this interest all went into the pocket of the Treasurer or his assigns.

When August comes, Auditor General Temple, who is by virtue of his office a commissioner of the sinking fund, will no doubt demand that all the money in that fund shall be promptly used in payment of State debt. If this is done people will begin to appreciate the value of a Democratic officer, and the most prolific source of radical pilfering of the Treasury will be effectually dried up. The public never could understand, and an explanation never could be forced, why several millions were constantly kept in the sinking fund. Now they see it. Even when Gov. Hartranft was asked by resolution of the House to explain this and other mysteries of the Treasury he treated it with contempt and never answered! Was he, either as Auditor General or Governor, a beneficiary? If not, why did he not answer?

This investigation is yet only on the threshold. Let the people elect a Democratic Treasurer and the most monstrous frauds will be uncovered and the people thereby largely profited. But read the report.

Drunkenness and Crime.

Recently a Philadelphia Judge instructed a jury in a murder case to the effect that proof having been made that the accused was so drunk at the time he committed the offence of stabbing to the heart that malice might not be possible, and therefore a verdict of murder in the second degree would be a just one, where, in the absence of drunkenness, the crime was clearly of the first degree. The consequence of this judicial nonsense is a full crop of murders, the perpetrators taking good care to soak themselves well with whisky as a preliminary step. One of the latest cases is that of a drunken father throwing a babe out of a third story window to his wife in the yard below. Unless the courts change their tune, and properly hold drunkenness to be as it really is an aggravation of crime, there will be a plentiful harvest of drunken outrages.

It has long been a common practice to assign drunkenness as a cause of crime. We doubt the truth of this in any case, though it is certainly correct that men will commit crimes when under the strong influence of liquor that they would shrink from if sober. But it is no doubt frequently if not generally true that rascals drink liquor and get drunk with the deliberate purpose in view of inducing a degree of recklessness that will enable them to commit crimes that they would not otherwise dare to perpetrate. That may be seen and attested frequently, more generally in small grades of offences, such as assault and battery, pilfering and petty mischief. If this be true (and we maintain observation will establish its accuracy) it is high time for Judges in passing sentences, and for juries in determining the degrees of crime, to treat drunkenness or the free use of liquor as an aggravation of all crime, and to follow such cases with additional or heavier penalty. If this once becomes the common practice of courts, there will be fewer crimes committed under the influence of liquor, and it will have a strong tendency to abate drunkenness. The subject is certainly worthy of the most careful consideration of Judges and people who may become jurors.

The famous "Chorpenning steal,"—a demand reversing the usual order of things by claiming pay for what a contractor did *not* do—is again before the U. S. Attorney General. About half a million of dollars is involved. The Radical press is hugely pleased because Judge Black is employed by the claimant as attorney. We believe it is regarded as good morals by the legal fraternity for an advocate to be employed to promote or defend any cause, and it is even possible that Judge Black may consider this monstrous claim a fair one, yet it is certainly a matter of surprise to the country that that eminent lawyer and statesman should have any thing to do with such business. Against Judge Black's personal integrity no man would breathe a word or entertain the most distant suspicion, yet the rejection of Chorpenning's claim for services never performed, by half a dozen administration and as many Congresses, would seem to indicate that he is promoting a cause not fit to be touched by clean hands. The eccentricities of genius are some times extraordinary, yet it is not impossible that there may be merit even in a decried claim. The attempt of John Cessna to sneak this claim through Congress in a disreputable manner added much odium to it, as did also the fact that that he was officially and personally connected with it. The admonition to keep out of bad company would probably be as advantageous to great men as small ones, if practiced.

One of the shrewd dodges of the Republican journals now is to impress the public mind, if possible, with the idea that a reaction in the popular sentiment has taken place, and that the tidal wave which swept aside the legions of the administration in 1874 has taken a turn, and is flowing in an opposite direction. This ruse may answer with the unsophisticated, but the observant citizen will not be misled by any such sophistry. Public sentiment, instead of having undergone a revolution within the past six months, has only been intensified in its opposition to the dominant party, and is waiting an opportunity for more emphatic exprssion. This will be given it in October in Ohio, and in November in Pennsylvania. —*Ex.*

Defaulting Revenue Collectors.

A Radical revenue collector at Louisville, Kentucky, a carpet-bagger, is a defaulter to the amount of $82,900. He commenced a systematic course of stealing long ago but took the biggest bulk in February.

Is it not a little curious that these revenue thieves are never punished? Do they divide with the prosecuting officers? We happen to know one who stole some $26,000, who has for years lived at his ease, without occupation, at a first class hotel in Williamsport, daily strutting under the nose of the U. S. District court and the prosecuting attorney and his deputies, as cock-lofty and pompous as a millionaire. In a Radical official view he seems rather to be a hero than a criminal, a scoundrel double-dyed in the hard-earned blood-money of men who trusted and befriended him.

The Radicals are boasting loudly of Attorney General Pierpont. He will be tested. If he lands these defaulting revenue collectors in the penitentiaries he will deserve commendation—if he does not he is no better than they. If the officials are not bribed, why is it that the defaulters are not punished?

There is a Radical organization at Washington which styles itself the "Union Congressional Executive committee." We believe thereare no Congressmen in it and that that name was adopted for ornamentation and profit. Their leading business is to collect money from Radical officials. What they do with it has not yet been officially announced, and never will be. Ostensibly, it is gathered to aid in carrying elections for the Radicals. But Russel Errett, who manipulates the money raised for the Radical State committee, denounces the Washington arrangement as a fraud, treats their blood-sucking request for money as "an impudent demand," and declares that "any money sent to this Washington committee is simply thrown away." Well! From all this it would seem quite clear that pilfering from the public has led the Radical sharpers engaged in it to prey even upon their own party and upon each other! Well, let them prey, as long as they confine their operations to those who support and give them life. The adage that "there is honor among thieves" does not apply when Radical plunderers are spoken of.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with all its property and franchises, is to be sold at auction under decree of Court, August 24, in New York City, for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders.

The general body of bondholders have united in a plan for protecting their interests, by causing the road and property to be bid in for them by a Bondholders Committee, selected for the purpose. This Committee consists of Johnston Livingstone, of New York, Frederick Billings, of Vermont, Geo. Stark, of Massachusetts, J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and Jno. M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of purcase and reorganization presented by this Committee has been unanimously approved by a general meeting of the bondholders. All bondholders, who wish to share in the benefits of the plan or desire information, should immediately address THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE, N. P. R. R., at 23 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. A number of bonds of this company are held by citizens of Bloomsburg. This will probably be the last chance they will have to get any thing. We do not suppose that their prospects for even slight recompense is very bright, but if they do not attend to the business now it is not at all likely that they will ever get any thing—scarcely possible, indeed.

The efforts of the brokers and stock gamblers, and their newspaper echoes, to make party issues of financial questions, will utterly fail. To wrest the Federal and State governments from the clutches of plunderers and oppressors of the people is of infinitely greater importance than any possible inflation or contraction schemes, and that is the great end to which sensible and patriotic purposes point. The honest voter's attention will not be diverted from the great purpose by any degree or amount of consequential gab about paper issues that may be indulged in by the pampered and purchased or purchasable city press. The rule of brokers and shavers will pass away with the rule of Radicalism.

Whether we have four thousand millions or four thousand and one millions of irredeemable government paper afloat will neither make nor break the nation, nor parties, nor people.

Resuming Specie Payments.

U. S. treasury officers intimate that there is to be a suspension of all gold sales after the present month, and the hoarding of specie commenced, preparatory to a resumption of specie payments as provided in the act of July last. The coin balance in the Treasury, after deducting outstanding liabilities, is lower than it has been for several years. The work of contracting the fractional currency outstanding continues, and the Secretary hopes ere long to commence the substitution of silver coin in lieu of it. The $10,000,000, called sinking fund bonds, still outstanding, are nearly all held in Europe, and as they have to be paid for in coin, there will be further depletion of the stock of coin in this country to that amount.

At Washington, D. C., suit has been brought against Henry Smith, colored, a lodging house keeper, by a white man, for ejecting him from his house on account of his color, contrary to the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. A room had been rented to the white man in the absence of the landlord, by his mother, who upon his return closed the doors upon him, with the frank avowal that he would accommodate no white person. A great deal of interest is manifested by the colored men in Washington, as a majority of the barber shops in the city invariably refuse to shave colored men, and this, it is hoped by them, may serve as a precedent in succeeding suits.

THE NOMINATIONS.—The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty says*: "In selecting our candidates, the chronic office-seeker should first and foremost be promptly discarded. Neither will it do to nominate any man who can be approached by any of the members of the Ring, while others would be extremely objectionable. We want men who are objectionable to the ring; men who will cause them some alarm; who will investigate the manner in which State affairs have been managed for several years, and who will make it lively for those who have been building up their private fortunes at the expense of the tax payers of the State; in short, we want such men as will insure success at the November election, and whose terms of office will be pointed to in all future time as models of honesty and able administration.

The sale of alcoholic liquor has been a third less during the past six months than usual. Three reasons are given for this—the increasing consumption of lager beer, the large quantity of cider made last fall, and the scarcity of money.

As the editor of the *Republican* is not very careful in keeping the public booked up about the doings of his party leaders, we print the following circular of the Radical National committee, for general information:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

SEND ON THE STAMPS—SIMON SAYS: "COME DOWN!"

UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 30, 1875.

DEAR SIR: In view of the approaching Presidential campaign and the State elections which are to occur the coming autumn, the committee has been directed to provide for the immediate and thorough and complete reorganization of the Republican party, and the circulation of such documents as will be essential for the work.

Assuming you to be a Republican desirous of maintaining the ascendency of the Republican party, and thus securing the benefit of Republican principles, and that to do this you are willing to contribute to a reasonable extent in providing the necessary and legitimate means to support the Republican party, both in the form of personal effort and in the contribution of money, we hope you may be willing to send to the committee twenty (20) dollars, to be expended as above indicated.

The committee desire to enter upon their duties at once, and it is of the utmost importance that they will be able to make up the list of contributions and those who will take an active part in the work, and to judge the extent of the means to be at their disposal, by the 14th day of the coming month.

Please reply under cover of the enclosed envelope and greatly oblige the committee, and it is particularly desired that in replying to this letter the name of the postoffice and State, together with the date and name of the writer, should be written clearly and legibly, in order that credit may be properly given. Your obedient servant,
J. M. EDMUNDS, Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Z. Chandler, Chair'n,	Marcus L. Ward,
S. Cameron.	T. C. Platt,
John Coburn,	G. C. McKee,
John A. Logan,	J. M. Edmunds, Sec.
H. H. Starkweather,	Jacob Tome, Treas.
William L. Stewart.	

UNION REPUBLICAN RESIDENT COMMITTEE.

R. R. Cowan, Washington, D. C,	Allen Rutherford,
E. W. Barbow,	J. M. Edmunds,
	Col. G. W. Dunn.

Those who desire to have their names enrolled among the faithful and secure the first chance for a post-office will do well to answer promptly. They need not be troubled about the uses to which the money will be put. "Zach" Chandler and Simon Cameron will see that it is devoted to the "necessary" and "legitimate" support of the Republican party. To these gentlemen's keeping the individual conscience may be safely intrusted. Send on the $20 without further delay.

The Gubernatorial Canvass.

The prohibition candidate for Governor, Hon. R. A. Browne, opened the campaign at the Mercer county convention in a strong speech of which we give an extract:

During your proceedings—a part of which I heard—recent conversions to the prohibition faith were compared to that of Saul of Tarsus. I myself am a new convert, but I was not a Saul of Tarsus. I did not persecute prohibition. I am not a convert to temperance, but a convert from the Republican to the Prohibition party. The Republican party converted me. By a Democratic house and a Republican senate the nail was driven home to the head and then clinched on the other side by the Republican Governor, Hartranft. [Cheers.] The Republican party is no more the party we helped to organize. It is dead. When a party is dead we ought to bury it. The Republican party was organized to accomplish a great work, which it has nobly done, and is now without an object. The liquor work is a great work—a work yet to be accomplished. I address a convention to-day such as does not often meet to do so great a work. We are weak now but when "shall we be stronger?" He is not wise that despises a day of small things. I was content to accept a position that subjects me to contempt. I have not sought it: but being in it I mean work. If there is a vote of 50,000 this fall it will be a mighty triumph. Twelve thousand votes in the State of New York last fall held that State in check. You may hold the balance of power in this State; if not now, at least at an early day. How could you respect yourselves if you should not act this fall in view of the actions of the parties who have not respected those men who came within 48,000 of carrying the State, and in forty-one counties were for prohibition. Had our leaders let local option alone the people would have had a chance to speak again, but they did not want to hear the people speak again. The supreme court decided that the local option act was constitutional, and yet it was repealed at the dictation of the friends of the liquor traffic. They tell us that more liquor was sold then than under license. It is as Cesar says, that "men believe that which they wish to believe." The repeal is a stroke at popular liberty. We had a Governor that could by one stroke of his pen have said, we will await the will of the people, who may speak again in a year. If he had done so he would have merited the confidence of the people, and would have gone with a rush to the gubernatorial chair this fall; he would have been re-elected overwhelmingly. What now remains? The last refuge of freemen—the ballot box. That is certainly not the best party which would rob us of this weapon of defense; and this the existing parties have attempted. I was truer to the Republican principles than the most of the men who speak of it so loudly. I love its principles, but I believe it is hopelessly destroyed. The hand writing is on the wall. It has become a liquor party. The ballot remains to us, the hope of freemen. To vote with Republicans is to have prohibition tacked on to steady the kite which is fastened by a string to the whisky ring and led by them at pleasure. I have not a word to say against Gov. Hartranft as a man But when as a politician he did what he did. I say now I am ready to smash parties. Now I am the candidate of a respectable party. Numbers do not make respectability. I am sorry that some men have the number of our votes at the coming election. If there are the three parties this fall, you have a strong party. I think by the way Republicans talk they think they are beaten. Now I appeal to Republicans friends not to throw away their votes this fall on Governor Harranft or on Henry Rawle. [Cheers.]

A Government Assault.

A game of political sharp shooting is going on between Vice President Wilson and Grant's personal organ, the Washington *Republican*. The Vice President seems to be ashamed of the behavior of his superior, and speaks out quite plainly through the columns of the Boston *Advertiser*. The *Republican* counters and charges the Vice "government" with being a "thin skinned Credit Mobilier" and a cringing, cowardly imbecile." Rather high-sounding words, we should say, for an organ which leads a party controlled by grand moral ideas. If imbecility leads an old rooster like the Vice President to tell the truth, it would be well for the country if a few more leaders would imitate him. It is so remarkably strange that whenever a leading Radical becomes disgusted with the crimes and follies of his party, and commences to expose them that he is at once pronounced a rascal or crazy. Speaking of the Vice President's letter of defense and justification, the Boston *Post* says: "When he condemns what he finds evil in "himself, and worse by arguing for the perpetuation of its system of corruption, profligacy, grabs, rings, third terms and office-holding. If he is sincere for reform, and "cared for that chiefly, he would at least "mention with respect the great Democratic "party which reform has honored with its "confidence."—*Clearfield Republican.*

The Reading railroad company owns fourteen steam colliers, which have a carrying capacity of from 500 to 1,500 tons each.

THE SINKING FUND.

Partial Report of the House Investigating Committee.

THE DIRECT AND INDIRECT PLUNDER OF THE RING.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Temple, Auditor General:

The committee of the house appointed to investigate the accounts of the treasury of the State, beg leave to report their proceedings to date.

The committee is composed of members of the House of Representatives, alone. They were appointed by the speaker, under a resolution passed in conformity with a well-established parliamentary practice—a system generally followed by legislative bodies, and which in its practical workings, has given birth to the most important investigating committees of the Congress of the United States. The resolution directed that the committee should have power to send for persons and papers, should have free access to all books and papers in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and have the assistance of a clerk and an accountant. After organizing, a majority of the committee, with their accountant, called upon the State Treasurer at his office, in Harrisburg, and stated by what authority and for what purpose they had called. The State Treasurer refused to recognize the committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant even to look at the books and papers. The members of the committee, as private citizens or individual members of the legislature, he said, might examine the Treasury accounts, with the assistance of the clerical force of the department. This meagre grant of privilege, the committee felt they had no right to accept. They were there as duly authorized representatives of a branch of the legislative department of the government; that branch in which alone is vested the power of impeachment, as well as the sole power of devising means of taxation. They felt that they could only act in this representative capacity, and that by acceding to the terms of the State Treasurer, they would divest themselves of their right to invoke the power of the house when in session, to open the books and papers to the inspection of themselves and their accountant.

Upon this refusal of the State Treasurer to permit a full and free investigation, the committee might have rested, conscious that the people of the State would not have required the committee to go further, until the House reassembled, its power invoked, its dignity maintained, and the books and papers of the Treasury opened to a searching and untrammeled investigation.

But the committee have not given up the inquiry on which they started. The best means at their command have been resorted to. A vast field, however is before them, and a mass of facts is to be scrutinized, embracing transactions of many years, and including innumerable items amounting to many millions of dollars. If, as is alleged, frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence or aid in their discovery. But the committee desire to make the investigation thorough, and to lay naked every fact that has in it the taint of corruption or dishonesty. To this end they invoke the aid of all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

In this connection the committee call attention to the following facts:

The amendment to the constitution of 1838 adopted in 1857, provided that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." A similar provision was inserted in the constitution of 1873.

These would seem to be sufficiently plain and explicit to prevent any inroads on that fund Yet, on page 39 of the report of the State Treasurer for 1875 will be found this entry:

"By credit authorized to be made under a resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund of May 9th, 1874, being the whole amount of funds used for general purposes since the creation of the fund $2,867,817.32

The first case of any part of the sinking fund for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1866. From that time to 1874, the large sum of nearly three millions of dollars was withdrawn. Had this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the constitution, the State debt would have been so much less, May 9th, 1874.

The committee are aware that an act was approved April 14th, 1870, authorizing the commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the State Treasurer to use a part of the sinking fund revenues for the current expenses of the government. As to the validity of this act or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted the committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to this fact: The public accounts show that more than one-half of the $2,867,817.32 was withdrawn from the fund before the act of April 14, 1870, was passed. And withdrawn, so far as the committee is able to discover, without the shadow of legal sanction. Such open disregard of the plainest constitutional provisions cannot but have a pernicious effect on the morality and probity of public officers.

During the period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the committee are unable to find that one dollar has been paid into the State Treasury on account of interest received on the public moneys. All that time, however, a large amount of State funds has been in the Treasurer's control, and by him deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the State. For these twelve years the monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, in round numbers averaged $2,100,000.00, varying from the highest monthly balance of $6,853,134.99, August 31st, 1867, to the lowest, $895,729.53, January 31st, 1869. At five per cent. these balances would have netted the receiver over $1,200,000.00.

Or had the money been promptly used to purchase the State six per cent. bonds, the State would have saved interest on the public debt to the amount of over $1,400,000 00, and the debt would in consequence be that much less at this date.

Of course, the State Treasurer cannot lawfully appriate any interest on the public moneys to his own use. To do so, would be to render himself liable to fine, imprisonment and removal from office, (act of March 31, 1860,) or to impeachment and removal from office, (act of May 9, 1874.) Yet, every one must realize that it is not in accordance with the conduct of affairs, that this large balance should have been deposited with various banks and monetary institutions, at a time, too, when capital was demanding and receiving large returns, and no interest have been paid to the depositor. But if paid, where has it gone? The committee cannot find that one cent ever reached the coffers of the State.

A way to utilize the balance in the Treasury, to the benefit of the State, has been open since the sinking fund was established. These balances were a part of the sinking fund revenues. The sole purpose of the creation of that fund was the payment of the public debt, and to that purpose all the moneys should be applied as rapidly as received. Such are the directions of all acts of Assembly relating thereto. That of May 9th, 1874, however, is the most explicit in its terms. It is there provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, on the first business day of each month, to prepare a statement of the total amount of money in said fund, which having been verified by oath or affirmation, shall be published in two newspapers in Harrisburg, for public information. The Commissioners of the sinking fund shall also, on the first business day of the months of May, August, November and February, in each and every year hereafter, *apply all moneys in the sinking fund* to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt."

This seems a very easily understood law. But it has not been obeyed. At no time since its enactment has all money in the sinking fund, on the first business day of May, August, November and February, been applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. On the contrary only a small portion of it has been thus applied.

The official papers prove that on May 9th, 1874, the day the act was approved, there was a balance in the sinking fund of $1,230,759.11, and there was but $48,055.84 of the debt redeemed during the balance of the month of May.

On the 31st of July there was a balance in the fund of $526,978.35, and there was but $66,801.48 of the debt redeemed during the month of August.

On the 31st of October, 1874, there was a balance in the fund of $470,579.26, and there was but $93,677.50 of the debt redeemed during the month of November.

On the 31st of January, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,153,155.85, and there was but $6,553.91 of the debt redeemed during the month of February.

On the 30th of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,427,407.18, and but $432,350 00 of the public debt redeemed during the month of May.

No excuse can be offered for a similar disregard of the act in the future. The first business day of August, 1875, is the next day on which according to the provisions of the act, *all moneys* in the sinking fund should be applied to the redemption of on equivalent amount of the public debt, and the commissioners must publish in two papers in Harrisburg a statement of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the month, and another at the end of the month, exhibiting the amount of the debt redeemed. It is certainly important that the act be complied with. There is no better guard against the corrupt use of public moneys than an empty treasury. In this instance it is the command of the law that the sinking fund balance be exhausted four times a year. It is for the public good that the law be complied with, and the people's money used to pay their debts, that the grinding weight of interest be lifted and the temptations of a plethoric purse removed.

The committee would further mention that the act directing these payments also declares it to be a misdemeanor in office for any of the commissioners of the sinking fund to neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and for such neglect or refusal they may be impeached and removed from office. But while the law hitherto has seemed to be a dead letter, and its penalties defied, better things are hoped for in the future.

The committee feel that they have just entered on the work before them. A full investigation may be accomplished until all impediments interposed by the State Treasurer are removed. The best efforts of the committee, however, will be given until every transaction has been exposed to the test of a searching examination.

O. H. REIGHARD, Chairman.
A. SMITH,
MILTON A. EBBICK,
M. R. WISE.
July 15th, 1875.

The signs of the times augur well for the Democracy. Struggling through long years against a most corrupt and unprincipled opposition, it once more emerges into light. It is the grand old party that has stood the test of time, and now its restoration to power is the only hope of the country. With this ascendency it behooves us to see that proper nominations are made. Competency, honesty, a faithful performance of duty and a strict regard for the best interests of the whole people, should be exacted of every nominee. This is what the times demand. It is our opportunity, and we should not throw it away by giving positions to unworthy or inferior men. Let this idea be inaugurated and its influence will spread throughout the entire State and Nation, insuring a return of prosperity and the success of Democracy for all time.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

The "Crooked Whisky" Raid.

The Secretary of the Treasury has offers to compromise the great whisky cases in the West. One of these is from the largest firm that has been indicted in Chicago, and the offer of compromise was for a very large sum money. The other was a firm outside of Chicago. Accompanying the offer was a statement that if the suits were pressed the government would get much less than could be realized if a compromise was accepted. To this Secretary Bristow has replied that he shall compromise no case, and that every suit will be passed to an honest trial, no matter how small the result.

The general character of the officials who receive their appointments through political influence, at Washington, is strikingly illustrated by late despatches from that city. Forty Gaugers, thirteen Storekeepers, four Revenue Agents, four Collectors, two Deputy Collectors, two Supervisors and two District Attorneys have been discharged for defrauding the government. The worst feature of the case is the fact that officials occupying high stations knew, for a long time, that these robberies were being committed, and yet used their power and influence to cover up the guilt of their favorites and keep them in their places.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

WEST POINT, MISS., July 7.—Lieut. Governor Davis, colored, acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Ames, is charged with receiving $250 to pardon the murderer of a widow. He pardoned 25 convicts last year. Many negroes are losing confidence in the Republican officials and are joining the Democratic party in the hope of effecting a reform next year. The State is almost Bankrupt and has been Republican for ten years past.

The jesuitical attacks of the Philadelphia *Times* upon the House Treasury investigating committee, and the resulting cove rt defences of Mackey and the Treasury leeches, will not pass unobserved and afford a timely warning to Democrats what may be expected from that quarter. Ravens do not congregate except where there are carcasses to pick, nor vultures where there is no carrion.

The export demand for grain and flour has given an upward tendency to those staple commodities, which promises to exercise a healthful influence upon the fall trade. The orders to be filled are mainly from France and England, and advices are to the effect that there will be a continuous call for portions of our large supplies. This is certainly very encouraging.—*Philadelphia Chronicle.*

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, in the grasshopper region of Nebraska, thinks the "general government should do something to destroy them among the hatching grounds in the mountains and such efforts would be for the honor and profit of the nation."—*Exchange.*

Well, let the "general government" colonize the carpet baggers there—they will rid any country of every living thing.

These Radicals have used the temperance people so long as a tail to their kite, that we are not astonished at their being out of humor because they have set up for themselves. If those in favor of prohibition can not find that aid and assistance in carrying out their principles in either of the parties which they deem essential, we can not see why they should be denounced for striking out on their own hook.—*Butler Herald.*

An exchange says it was a newspaper reporter who unearthed the western whisky frauds. And we believe it. If a western reporter cannot detect a fraud in whisky, there is no use of the government officials wasting their time in that direction.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Pennsylvania Republicans are a logical crowd. They approve the administration of Grant as "among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country," and then turn around and say that they don't want any more of his achievements.—*Courier Journal.*

The Radical organs are terribly alarmed at the threatened loss of the temperance vote. But how can they expect to keep it? Once they had the confidence of the temperance people, but betrayed the trust, and now they must abide the consequences.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

Grant has a lively time removing the officials concerned in the "Crooked" Whiskey Frauds. The Ring has defrauded the government out of millions of dollars of revenue, in which they were assisted by Republican officials.

The Prince of Wales is expected to hunt elephants on his Indian tour and will visit Ceylon for that purpose. Due care will be taken that the elephants do not hunt his Royal Highness.

Evarts is building a barn with the $25,000 he got out of the Beecher business. The neighboring farmers who have seen it pronounce the true inwardness of that barn to be something fearful in agricultural architecture.

In fifteen years of radical management the yearly cost of State Government has run up from an aggregate of $408,007.40 in 1859, to $1,096,153.63 in 1874. In other words, public officials screw two dollars out of the public treasury now for every one dollar they received in the day of honest administration.

Official information has been recieved of a stride toward civilization in Alaska. The natives are making whisky from molasses and call it "Hoochnoo." Two old oil cans and a piece of kelp for a worm are all that is required for the process of distillation. When they cannot get sugar, molasses or potatoes, they use all swee berries, of which the country furnishes an abundance.

Every day's experience convinces more and more fully that capital punishment is the only correct thing for first-class murder. Anything short of hanging is a fraud upon justice.

With the assuring announcement of plentiful crops in this country comes the news of an improved grain market in Europe. The people of the east cannot need our breadstuffs any worse than we need their gold to pay our taxes with.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.
GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &C.
B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.
W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.
H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre.
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.
DAVID S. HELWIG, Locust,
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 26th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one o'clock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. [Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.] This rule is repealed and

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.35 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5.2 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.30 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia County will meet at their usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1875, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Senator, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register & Recorder, two candidates for County Commissioner, two candates for County Auditor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

By order of the County Committee,

WARREN J. BUCKALEW,
Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

	Buckalew.	Delegates.
Beaver	182	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	81	2
Bloomsburg E	223	4
" W	137	3
Briarcreek	152	3
Catawissa	120	2
Centre	163	3
Centralia	118	2
Conyngham N	145	2
Conyngham S	64	2
Fishingcreek	269	4
Franklin	80	2
Greenwood	185	3
Hemlock	140	2
Jackson	104	2
Locust	209	4
Main	108	2
Madison	165	3
Millin	108	2
Montour	94	2
Mt. Pleasant	97	2
Orange	146	2
Pine	162	3
Roaringcreek	70	2
Scott	120	3
Sugarloaf	150	2
	5,025	68

By Rule the ratio is fixed at 60 voters for delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fractions of a ratio.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 10, 1875.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

Cool nights and mornings.

Camp meetings are in order.

This day, Friday, is 14 hours and 20 minutes long.

Some of the farmers in this vicinity have cut their oats.

Whortleberries in abundance in market yesterday morning.

The corn crop promises to be an over-abundant one this season.

The Presbyterian Sunday School held a pic nic at Rupert yesterday.

J. J. Brower, Esq., had a slight attack of sun stroke a few days since.

A new candidate for Commissioner appears among the announcements this week.

Mr. Abraham Dildine, of Orange has a common dung hill rooster hatched from a guinea's egg!

William Gilmore has broken ground for the erection of a front to his residence on Main street.

The ladies of St. Columbkill's Catholic church cleared seventy dollars by their ice cream festival last week.

Mr. T. E. Geddis is at work plastering the rooms that were recently partitioned off in the Exchange Hotel.

Foot passengers are now crossing the new bridge at Danville. It will be ready for carriages within a few days.

According to the Benton *Weekly* out-door sparking and kissing over and hanging on gates is the prevailing mania in that town.

Daniel Creasey of Light Street has commenced the erection of an addition of 40 feet back to the building recently occupied by Thatcher & Gearhart.

A large number of strangers from the cities are rusticating in Bloomsburg. Surely they could not find a more inviting place to spend a few weeks; or, say a lifetime.

At a meeting of the Columbia county Medical Society on Tuesday last, Dr. J. R. Evans was elected President, and Dr. W. M. Reber Secretary for the ensuing year.

An exchange says: Trying to get up business without advertising, is like winking at a pretty girl through a pair of green spectacles—you may know what you are doing, but no body else does.

On last Thursday afternoon, a horse belonging to Fred. Wilhelm, of Danville, and driven by Gomer Thomas, dropped dead on Fifth street. The supposition is that it had been over-driven.

Hugh and Robert Buckingham, of the O. K. Base ball club, of Bloomsburg, are playing a match game in Bethlehem to day. They went to Hazleton yesterday and are pitching and catching with a club of that place.

The co-operative Rolling mill at Danville was again started on Tuesday with a full complement of hands.

Waterman & Beaver have also started their Rolling mill with a full force.

Messrs. Keshay & Bodine have been awarded the contract for removing the Forks hotel. This will open up Main street to the Normal School buildings. They have already begun the work and it will not be long until the "Forks" will be among the things that were.

A drove of mules and Indian ponies, about 50 in number, arrived at Bloomsburg the present week, from Fort Larimie, Wyoming territory, where they were raised. They seemed to stand their 1000 mile journey right well. The proprietor and drover had raised nearly all of them himself.

The ladies of the Lutheran Church are holding an ice cream festival in the Opera House, which will be continued this (Friday) and Saturday evenings, the profits of which are to be devoted to putting gas into their church building. They are receiving, as they well deserve, a generous patronage.

At the February term the court approved a new charter for the borough of Berwick. The last *Independent* contains a series of new and wholesome ordinances passed in pursuance thereof by which that municipality is to be regulated in future. They are eminently practicable, are drawn with ability, and if enforced will keep affairs in that vicinity in good trim.

The poets are after the potato bugs—woe to the insects! One poet sings:

Gather them in, gather them in,
Gather the beetles in;
Gather them off of the hills and rows,
Gather them off of the potatoes'
And pass them into the fire.

The Lutheran congregation of Bloomsburg, on Sunday last, in the largest election ever held by them, unanimously invited Rev. Dr. McCron to the pastorship. He has accepted and will assume the duties of the position on the first of August. This large congregation has been fortunate in obtaining the services of so eminent a leader and instructor as Dr. McCron and it will no doubt enter upon a period of increased prosperity.

The employees of the L. & B. R. R, together with their friends from Northumberland to Scranton, held a basket pic nic in Knorr's grove below town, on Saturday last. A special train from each terminus of the road came into Rupert at an early hour, carrying in all about 1,000 persons. A cornet and string band of music accompanied the delegation from the northern end of the road. A large platform was soon erected for dancing, which was kept up most of the day. Two extra swings were put up and kept in constant use, and all present appeared to enjoy themselves.

The potato bug, we are told by the Chicago newspapers, is being followed in its journey eastward by another potato scourge, more voracious and destructive, if possible. This new bug has been announced in Northern Illinois, and is described as long and thin in form, of a dove color, and as suddenly making its appearance in the fields in swarms. The new destroyer is said to be making havoc of the potato fields, and is only to be reached by the same treatment and in much the same way as the Colorado bug.

ADVICE FOR DULL TIMES.—Advertising is a great bother. It only brings a lot of folks to your place of business. If they want you, let them hunt you up. Then if you get your name in the paper you will be bored with drummers, and people from the country will call on you and you will have to show them goods, and like enough have to do up bundles for them, which will exhaust your stock so much that you will be obliged to buy more goods, which is a great trouble. If you advertise, too, it gives your place a reputation abroad; folks will go there and crowd you, and make it too lively. If you don't want to do anything, keep as still as you can.—*N. Y. Con't Advertiser.*

"Good breeding does not sanction the interruption of another in conversation. Politeness demands that we wait until the person speaking has concluded. If any in the company are rude enough to talk, why just let them exhibit their ill breeding, but don't put yourself on their level by talking at the same time." There is no rule of common decency more frequently violated than the foregoing, and the most intolerant boor can not so effectually make himself annoying as by this means. Even professed gentlemen sometimes are guilty of the vulgarity, but under all circumstances it exposes the low breeding of any one, however artificially polished, who insults his companions by thus interrupting a person speaking, however humble. A gentleman thus interrupted will most properly resent the insult in behalf of himself and friends by ceasing to speak.

To the Editor of THE COLUMBIAN:

The novel operation reported in your issue of July 2d has excited some interest. We would therefore respectfully request the medical gentlemen who performed it, to satisfy our curiosity by answering the following questions: 1st, If "previous disease had caused a constriction above the obstacle so that it could not be withdrawn," how was it possible that the "chunk of meat" could pass through said constriction? 2d. Was there not great danger in passing into the stomach an instrument sharp enough to go through the meat? And how could you determine the difference between a chunk of meat lodged near the stomach and a constriction of the œsophagus? 3d. If chicken bones can be removed from the throat by the action of dilute acid, could not a piece of meat have been digested by the action of pepsin and dilute acids with greater safety and less suffering to the patient? "OLIVE."

July, 1875.

[As the points at issue come solely within the province of medical practitioners, we leave the subject to them, remarking only that our readers are not of a class likely to swallow elephants.]

TRAVELING SWINDLERS.

The number of persons traveling through the country living by their wits, is unusually large just now. All sorts of dodges are resorted to, in order to filch money from the pockets of honest but unwary people. Here are some of the latest of these swindles:

Tramping peddlers are engaged in selling "Potato Bug Powder," which should be labeled "humbug," for it will not kill the pests at all.

A new idea is to bring a telegraphic dispatch to some person of means, obtain his signature to a receipt in a book therefor—but the leaves of the book are so ingeniously arranged that the signature is really made to a check or promissory note.

In some places a person calls at the residence of farmers, tells a sad tale of woe and suffering and asks for a loan on a gold ring or gold watch, or endeavors to sell gold watches or rings. Many persons bite at such baits, expecting to get bargains, but the watches and rings always prove to be of brass, or other worthless material.

An Ohio knave sells cows of a supposed new breed to farmers, showing only fictitious photographs. He collects a small sum to bind the bargain and leaves the rest of the payment until the cows are delivered—which of course never happens.

The old dodge of fooling farmers into signing promissory notes, under the delusion that they are simply putting their name to an agreement of some kind relating to a patent right, and then selling the notes for collection, has been revived.—*Ex.*

BASE BALL.

On last Tuesday afternoon a very interesting match game of base ball was played on the Fair Ground at Bloomsburg, between the Independent Nine of Lewisburg and the O. K. Nine of this place. The game was witnessed by a large crowd, in spite of the rain, which made the game very difficult in point of execution. A very few minutes had elapsed when the ball became so wet and slippery that it could scarcely be batted and caught. During the first inning, (the O. K's. at the bat) Mr. Hyde Hetzel, catcher for the Independents, in attempting to take a foul ball from the bat was struck on the right cheek bone and cut very badly, so much so that he was unable to play for several innings. Dr. McReynold's, of Buck Horn, being on the ground was summoned to dress the wound. The accident put a brief stop to the game, but was resumed by Mr. Gerhart going behind the bat, where he remained until the game closed. Harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the entire match. The O. K's. had a very fine dinner and supper prepared at the Exchange Hotel for the Independents, who partook of the same with good relish. The following is the score:

O. K's. NINE.	O.	R.	INDEPENDENT NINE.	O.	R.
McKelvy, 2 b	2	3	Neuyer, 1 f	3	4
Hassert, 3 b	4	2	Vandyke, c f	3	4
Kinney, c f	4	2	Gerhart, s s	2	5
Menagh, r f	3	2	Kelley, 3 b	4	3
Buckingham, p	2	3	Kelley, C., 1 b	1	6
Menagh, J., s s	4	2	Derr, r f	6	0
Buckingham, R., c	2	4	Marsh, 2 b	3	3
Bittenbender, l f	2	4	Marr, p	4	2
Connor, 1 b	4	2	Hetzel, c	1	1
Total,	27	24	Total,	27	28

Time of game 3 hours.

Umpire—F. P. Billmyer.

Scorers—G. Jacoby for O. K's and W. F. Goodman for Independents.

The *Miltonian* describes an accident which befell George W. Stauffer, lately, as he was on his way home from Watsontown with a two-horse wagon loaded with lumber. When near Dewart, he was overtaken by a thunder storm, and lightning struck one of the horses and killed it instantly; the other one was knocked down but not killed, although badly hurt. Mr. Stauffer himself was considerably shocked. He was sitting on the load of lumber at the time, driving the team, and remembers nothing of the circumstance save feeling a tap on the head. The reins fell from his hands and when he came to himself the horses both lay in the road.

PUBLICATION OF ANNUAL STATEMENTS.

The following is the act of 1874, requiring the publication of annual settlements, showing the financial condition, respectively, of the several townships and boroughs comprising the various counties in the State. Township and borough auditors who fail to comply with the requirements of this law are liable to the penalty prescribed in the act:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within the commonwealth shall meet annually on the first Monday of June, and oftener, if necessary, and shall audit, settle and adjust the accounts of the supervisors, road commissioners, school, borough and township treasurers, as may by law be referred to them.

SEC. 2. That the auditors of the several townships and boroughs within this commonwealth are hereby authorized and required to publish by posting handbills, either printed or written, in at least five public places within their respective districts; said handbills to be posted within ten days after such settlement; and further, it shall be the duty of said auditors to file a copy of the same with the township clerk in their respective districts, and also with the clerk of the court of quarter sessions, which shall be at all times subject to inspection by any citizen thereof. *Provided*, That where any two of said offices shall be exercised by the same person, only one statement shall be required; *Also provided*, That nothing in this act shall be constructed to interfere with the present law which requires annual statements of the receipts and expenditures of the borough councils, commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors to be advertised in the daily and weekly newspapers published in the respective localities.

SEC. 3.—In case of neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of this act, the auditors so neglecting or refusing shall pay a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered in the same manner as debts of similar amounts are by law recoverable, by suit instituted in the name of the school district upon the complaint of any taxpaying citizens of the same, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the school treasury of said district.

SEC. 4.—All acts inconsistent herewith are repealed.

APPROVED.—The 24th day of April, A. D. 1874. J. F. HARTRANFT

ABOUT UNSEATED LAND TAXES.

The several County Treasurers collected and charged themselves as follows, for taxes received from seated and unseated lands returned:

1852,	Road	School	and	Poor, $ 68.00
1854,	"	"	"	535.03
1856,	"	"	"	979.39
1858,	"	"	"	2.448.72
1860,	"	"	"	2.352 24
1862,	"	"	"	2.872.52
1864,	"	"	"	2.348.21
1866,	"	"	" and bounty,	3.640.44
1868,	"	"	" "	5.147.04
1870,	"	"	" "	7.475.60
1872,	"	"	" "	6.342.79
1874,	"	"	" "	6.082.96

From the books in the Treasurer's office, it seems that for 1852, and former years, and even in 1854, but a small amount was collected, and it also appears that the several treasurers drew their pay, if any, from the county, and paid the whole amount collected to the township.

In 1856, Jacob Harris, Esq. was county Treasurer. He collected the several taxes, deducted therefrom his commission and paid the balance to the townships.

This custom was continued from 1856 to 1872.

During 1872 the School board of Conyngham township, thought the law required the Commissioners to cause said school and other township taxes returned, to be collected without fee or reward, and that if anything was paid it should come out of the county funds and not from the taxes thus collected.

Suit was brought by the School board, and the Court held that under the law, the school, road, poor and bounty taxes returned were to be collected and paid over and that the Treasurer had no right to retain any commission therefrom.

The plaintiffs claimed from the county the amount that had been retained by the several treasurers from 1872 back to 1856, the date when said commission was first retained by the Treasurer; but the Court held that all that had been due over six years was barred by the statute, and within six years was recoverable. The Commissioners then refunded to all the townships the amount due under this decision. The whole amount thus refunded was $1,759.89. Conyngham township's share of it was $919.40.

Under this law it follows that a township collector has a right to retain five per cent. of all money collected, and that which he fails to collect he turns over to the county and the county must collect it for nothing. Whether this law is just or not we do not stop to discuss. One thing is certain, if the Legislature meant to favor districts having unseated lands, and vacant seated lands, they might as well have made the law that the whole amount must be collected by the county. As it now is the collector has a right to collect all he can and upon that he receives five per cent., the balance he returns and it is collected at the expense of the county.

It is hardly necessary to add that neither the county Commissioners nor their clerk, ever get into their hands any of this fund. It is collected by the Treasurer, and paid by him on warrants drawn by the Commissioners, directly to the township officers. Neither the Treasurer nor the Commissioners nor their clerk had anything to do with the system they found existing when they came into office. Not one of them was in office in 1856, when the claim was first made, and if it was wrong or illegal they are not to be held responsible.

This ample explanation is made because various crude slanders are being circulated over the county, based wholly upon misrepresentation. The facts above stated embrace the whole subject and may be relied upon as exactly correct.

WYOMING SEMINARY.

This institution, of which Rev. D. Copeland is Principal, is situate in Kingston, Wyoming valley, and is fast acquiring high credit. We make the following extract from the report of the late board of visitors, of which Rev. A. M. Wiggins was chairman, to wit:

As a college preparatory school the seminary ranks very high. The presidents of Yale, Wesleyan University and Lafayette college report Wyoming students as standing among the first in scholarship and gentlemanly deportment. The high reputation of the school in this respect is largely due to Prof. Randall, of the department of Latin and Greek.

Advantages are afforded by Wyoming Seminary for a general academic education for both ladies and gentlemen. There are two courses of study for the purpose. A three year's course of literature and science and a classical course of four years. Both of these courses are complete, affording a broad and varied culture. Peculiar facilities are afforded for the study of natural science. The laboratory is well furnished with the necessary apparatus for thorough instruction in this department.

The course in mathematics is an extended one and the excellent maps shown the committee by the class in surveying gave evidence that the course is not simply theoretical but practical.

The instruction in modern languages is given by teachers who speak the languages.

The specimens of drawing and painting adorning the walls of the chapel were well executed, showing that this department had received its due share of attention.

In instrumental and vocal music we had full proof of the superior proficiency of the pupils at the musical soiree on Wednesday evening and during the exercises on commencement day.

The commercial college connected with the seminary has an able principal in Prof. L. L. Sprague, and is equal to any in the country. Young men are here thoroughly prepared for all kinds of business. Many of the graduates are now holding positions of great trust and responsibility.

In all departments of study we were pleased with the examinations, they were tests of scholarship, not a drill upon a preconceived set of questions and answers, and the students passed the ordeal in such a manner as to give general satisfaction.

The essays and addresses of the students and graduates on commencement day showed more maturity of thought than is usual on such occasions.

This report would be incomplete were we not to speak of the religious character of the seminary. It is thoroughly christian but not sectarian, and is largely patronized by all denominations. A large number yearly enter here upon an active and faithful religious life.

Mr. C. M. Girton, harness manufacturer, of Bloomsburg, recently put up a set of harness which "lays over" anything in that line we have ever seen. They are silver mounted, and called track harness, the traces, breast collar, and breeching being made of a single leather strap, and not quilted and stuffed as most harness are that are made in the country. For light driving they are far more preferable than the old style and are not so liable to crack and rot. Any one wishing a set of track harness will do well to give Mr. Girton a call. For fancy, durable, and cheap harness they are "boss."

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Accommodations for 200 boarders and as many day scholars. Students prepared for college, professional study, teaching and business. Thorough instruction and discipline. Banking, wholesale and retail business, railroading, etc, practically taught. Next term opens September 1st. For catalogue, containing a beautiful steel engraving of the Seminary and for illustrated Commercial Journal address Rev. D. Copeland, Principal, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. On commercial matters address L. L. Sprague. 6w

New lot of Shoes at E. M. Knorr's, the last of this week.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

Army Shoes at McKinney's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Try the $2.00 Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

Tobacco and Confectioneries, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Towanda Boots at McKinney's

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

Another lot of Men's and Ladies' slippers just received at Knorr's.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c., at McKinney's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Go to E. M. Knorr's for the best quality of Shoes.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Burt's Shoes at McKinney's only.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's,

Boots and Shoes made to order by experienced workmen at McKinney's

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of

Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want Sie best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 49 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 11 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 118—in other words green backs are about 16 per cent. below par.

SCIENCE'S SEA WEED TONIC.—In the atmosphere experienced here during the summer months, the lethargy produced by the heat takes away the desire for wholesome food, and frequently perspirations reduce bodily energy, particularly those suffering from the effects of debilitating diseases. In order to keep a natural healthful activity of the system, we must resort to artificial means. For this purpose Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is very effectual. A few doses will create an appetite and give a fresh vigor to the enervated body. For dyspepsia, it is invaluable. Many eminent physicians have doubted whether dyspepsia can be permanently cured by the drugs which are generally employed for that purpose. The Sea Weed Tonic in its nature is totally different from such drugs. It contains no corrosive minerals or acids; in fact it assists the regular operations of nature, and supplies her deficiencies. The tonic in its nature so much resembles the gastric juice that it is almost identical with that fluid. The gastric juice is the natural solvent which, in a healthy condition of the body, causes the food to be digested; and when this juice is not excreted in sufficient quantities, indigestion, with all its distressing symptoms, follows. The Sea Weed Tonic performs the duty of the gastric juice when the latter is deficient. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic sold by all Druggists.

THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE WELL PLACED.

Although the world has been seeking specifics for disease for many centuries, few indeed have been found. Prominent among these few is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which years ago received the endorsement of the medical profession, and was hailed by press and public as the great renovant and preventive of the age. And with good reason, since to the weakened stomach it gives strength, to the torpid liver activity, to the disordered bowels regularity, and to the shaken nervous system firmness and tone. Under its benignant influence healthful vigor returns to the debilitated and wasted frame, the flaccid muscles becomes compact, the wan aspect of ill health is replaced by a look of cheerfulness, the mind ceases to despond, and flesh is developed upon the attenuated frame. There is no exaggeration in this statement. It is as true as that the system is subject to disease. Were proofs required to substantiate the reality of the comprehensive effects of the Bitters, there is probably not in existence a medicine in favor of which such a mass of concurrent testimony, from the most respectable sources, could be adduced. But the efficacy of the nation's alterative and invigorant has been a matter of universal knowledge too long to need any such corroboration. The fact that it has the largest sales in those portions of the North and South America Continents, Mexico, and the West Indies, in which atmospheric influences prejudicial to health exists, proves what confidence is felt in its remedial and protective virtues. In localities where fevers of an intermittent type prevail, especially, it has come to be regarded as an indispensable necessity.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

Good food and plenty of it, produces the same effect upon a person who has been starved that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the weak and debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and health.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

R. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has ever been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only sold in $1 bottles. Depot and Office, 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's, and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

R. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists. Ask for R. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

29 TAPE WORM. 29

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the head passes. one and refer to patients treated. Dr. R. F. Kunkle, No. 29 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Scat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed, never fails. For removing all kinds but Tape Worm, the medicine can be had of your druggist. Ask far Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1. For Tape Worm, the patient must come on and have it removed.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT, AND OF SOME OF THE DISEASES PRODUCED BY IT.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation; in many cases a dry, teasing cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, rising food, choking sensation in the throat; distress, heaviness, bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic, pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms to be present at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets for Liver Complaint and its complications, are loud in their praise for them. They are sold by all dealers in medicines.

—o—

"Their Name is Legion," may be applied to those who die annually of consumption, although science has of late years sensibly diminished their number. It is gratifying to know that the general use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is largely instrumental in attaining this end. 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising medium he has ever found were the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1809, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from th first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.21
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.80
Oats "	.60
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter per lb	.25
Eggs "	.18
Tallow "	.08
Potatoes "	.40
Dried Apples "	.10
Hams "	.16
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed "	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

QUOTATIONS OF WHITE, POWELL & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
JULY 21, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	22	22
" 5-20, c, '62, M. and N	14	15
" " " '64, " "	16¼	16½
" " " '65, " "	18	18½
" " " '65, J. and J	17½	18
" " " '67, " "	19¼	19½
" " " '68, " "	18	18¼
10-40s, coupon	17	17½
" Pacific 6's, '81	22½	22
New 5's, Reg. 1881	15½	15¾
" " c. 1881	15	15½
Gold	118	118½
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	51½	51¾
Reading	50½	50¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27½	27¾
Lehigh Sav'g'n Coal	50½	50¾
" Valley	61¼	62
United R. R. of N. J	129	130
Oil Creek	9¼	9½
Northern Central	39	39
Central Transportation	45½	46
Susquehanna	56½	57
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '89	104	104¼

AUDITORS' REPORT OF CONYNGHAM

And Centralia Poor District for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

THOMAS GERAGHTY, Collector and Treasurer, in account with Conyngham and Centralia Poor District, for the year ending June 7th, 1875.

To am't. of township duplicate for 1874	$5,475 57	
Am't. returned to county commrs. for collection	$477 62	
By exonerations allowed	5 03	482 62
		$4,992 95
To am't. of Borough duplicate for 1874		$649 56
Am't. returned to county commrs. for collection	$55 26	
By am't. of exonerations	15 60	70 86
		578 70
Am't. received from J. Curran, poor tax retained by county commissioners		248 00
Am't. received from county commissioners, unseated land tax		997 54
To am't. from Wm. Goodman, late Treas		1,569 60
" " " John Curran on account of Patrick McNeals		154 50
		$3,241 70
Collector's commission on $5,871 45 at 5 per cent	$278 87	
Treasurer's commission on $7,085 86 at 1 per cent	141 72	
Amount of orders redeemed	7,085 86	7,506 15
Balance in the hands of Treasurer,		$ 731 04

List of unseated lands in township returned to county commissioners for collection of taxes.

Ebenezer Brenchan	$44 19
Joshua Beam	25 74
Nathan Brown	45 09
Peter Buehner	10 10
Andrew Burt	8
Catharine Cook	50
David Cook	75
John E. Davis	1
George Dewalt	1 8
Frank Gallacher	50
Catharine Groh	1 48
John Hoagland	6 72
Peter Joyce	5
James T. Evans	50
Fred. Klingerman	50
Mrs. Jonathan Kniffe	75
George Karkeiross	1 80
George D. Lindenmuth	50
Philip Lowenberg	1 95
Terrance Maguire	40
Marr & Morris	8 69
H. S. Marr	2 50
Anthony Murphy	40
Richard Murphy	40
Thomas Murphy	40
Robert Jordan, tract, (N. Y.)	67 50
Andrew Porter, " (M. C.)	70 75
Lewis Walker, " (F. Co.)	75 75
Thomas Rushton, "	21 95
Mary Rushton, "	47 50
Lewis Walker, "	2 00
Michael Reese, "	4 50
Thomas Rushton, " { Cox }	5 60
Mary Rushton, " { Lands. }	12 50
Henry Sheaffer, "	5 10
Matthew Shelvey, "	47
Jacob Trich, "	6 00
Jacob Trich, "	6 00
	$477 62

List of exonerations allowed on township duplicate.

Catharine Carr	1 25
Elizabeth Cleary	1 00
Widow Gallagher	1 50
Mrs. Mary Hanley	2 50
Mrs. Thomas Langen	2 25
Gwen McDonald	85
Widow O'Donnell	85
Daniel Dixon	90
Widow Gradey	1 00
Maria Horan	1 85
John G. Hanley	55
	$ 15 60

List of orders redeemed by Thomas Geraghty, Treasurer.

No.		
35,	Wm. McNinch, lime for farm	$35 50
42,	Mrs. S. Keller, burial	100 00
43,	O. B. Millard, out door relief	478 29
39,	Thos. Hennessy, furniture for poor house	92 88
40,	Torry & Bryson' out door relief	547 41
44,

Miscellaneous.

Epitaph on a Watchmaker.

Here lies, in a horisontal position,
The outside case of
George Rougleigh, watchmaker,
Whose abilities in that line were an honor
To his profession.
Integrity was the main-spring
And prudence the regulator
Of all the actions of his life.
Humane, generous and liberal
His hand never stopped
Till he had relieved distress;
So nicely were all his actions regulated,
That he never went wrong,
Except when set agoing
By people
Who did not know his key;
Even then he was easily set aright again.
He had the art of disposing his time so well
That his hours glided away
In one continual round
Of pleasure and delight,
Till an unlucky minute put a period to
His existence.
He departed this life November 14, 1802,
Aged 57;
Wound up
In hopes of being taken in hand
By his Maker,
And being thoroughly cleaned and repaired
And set agoing
In the world to come.

Why are E and A like good people? Because they meet in heaven.

Babies are described as coupons attached to the bonds of matrimony.

Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.

CHICANERY—Palming off an old hen as a young chicken.

Why is a whisper like treason? Because it is not aloud.

The difference between a tale-bearer and sealing-wax is, that sealing-wax burns to keep a secret, and the tale-bearer burns to tell one.

An Iowa woman gave her husband morphine to cure him of chewing tobacco. It cured him, but she is doing her own spring ploughing.

"The proper study of mankind is man," says Pope; but the popular study is now to make money out of him.

"I say Pat what are you about, sweeping out the room?" "No," answered Pat, "I am sweeping out the dirt and leaving the room."

A Louisville man complained of marble table cloths at one of the restaurants. He said he didn't like to wipe his mouth with a tombstone in the absence of a napkin.

California raisins have been pronounced by experts superior to the imported Malagas. At present more than one half of the raisins exported from Europe are sent to this country.

A line in one of Moore's songs reads thus: "Our couch shall be roses bespangled with dew." To which a sensitive girl replied: "Twould give me the rheumatiz, and so it would you."

Well, I always make it a rule to tell my wife everything that happens." "Oh my dear fellow, that's nothing!" replied his friend. I tell my wife lots of things that never happen at all.

Those young ladies of Kentucky who have resolved not to wear any dress goods costing above twenty-five cents per yard, will soon have offers of marriage.

It is a good plan for all fruit growers to apply lime freely in their orchards every two or three years. A half bushel to each tree, or one hundred bushels broadcast per acre, will suffice.

"Are the young ladies of the present day fit for wives?" asked a lecturer of his audience. "They are fit for husbands," responded a female voice; "but the trouble is that you men are not fit for wives!" The applause was great, and so was the discomfiture of the lecturer.

In former times it was a maxim, that a young woman should not get married until she had spun herself a set of body and table linen. From this custom, all unmarried women were termed "spinsters," an appellation they still retain in England in all deeds and legal proceedings.

The particulars of rather a mean transaction are reported from Minnesota. A very pretty young lady who had awakened the tender sentiment in the breasts of two young men, was indifferent as to which should win her, being favorably disposed towards both. Hard words and blows failed to settle the point of possession, so one of the men offered the other his chance for $100. The offer was not taken, so the first party offered to buy for a like sum. This offer was declined but was advanced upon until the first young man got a clean field for $160, giving his note for the sum, endorsed by his intended father-in-law. A wedding was next in order, and then that shrewd benedict resisted payment of his note on the ground of there having been "no value received."

The Stockings of the Period.

The Paris shops are full of the most fanciful designs in this one detail of feminine attire. They are made in cream color, lemon color, orange yellow, straw color, pink, pale blue, pale green, lilac, light brown, dark brown, crimson, scarlet, purple—in short, in every shade of every color. But the precise tint is only half the question; the designs worked upon the stockings are by far the most important part of it, as regards fashion, and these are of the most varied description.

One pair of stockings which excited much admiration from the passers of a certain well known shop in Paris was in lemon color, and the instep of each foot was covered with bunches of black currants, with their leaves and twigs, most delicately embroidered in the colored silks.

Another example of ornamentation lay close at hand, in the form of a black silk stocking, round the leg of which a garter of pink rosebuds and leaves winding upward from the ankle was exquisitely embroidered. This last fashion is very popular just now. Stockings so embroidered are, of course, enormously dear. Few women can afford to buy many such expensive articles of dress as the garlanded stockings; therefore it becomes a matter of eager competition among the leaders of fashion to secure as many specimens of the latest rage as their purses will allow. The mania is instilled, and henceforth the woman of the world takes rank according to her stockings. Garlands of flowers do not hold the field alone, it must be observed. In some cases inscriptions and devices are embroidered round the legs of the modern stockings, and rows and patterns are worked in colored silk stars or spots. The ground, however, of all this work must, on no account, be white.—*Home Journal.*

Artificial Ice.

Speaking of the ice works of the manufacturing Company at Montgomery, Alabama, a correspondent of the *Advertiser* gives the following interesting account of the manner in which the great frigid luxury is made: Seventy thousand gallons of water are used daily in the manufacture of 12,000 pounds of ice—the cost of which when placed in the ice house, is three-eighths of a cent per pound, which is cheaper than the freight from the lakes, if the ice was put on the cars gratis, besides the advantage of getting it in small quantities when desired and being much cleaner and purer than lake ice.

The distilled water is put in tin cans thirty inches long, nine and a half inches wide and two and three-fourth inches thick, which leaves the ice in convenient shape for handling. These cans are then placed in rows in tanks filled with salt water (though of course the salt water does not come quite to the tops of the cans so as to mix the distilled water which they contain), through which iron pipes conduct the ether. The ether is made in another room and after being purified is pumped into a receiver and brought under a pressure of 70 to 110 pounds to the square inch, which liquidizes it. It is then forced through a small tube to a larger tube which opens into all the tanks (about 100 pipes in each tank); it then expands into a gas and fills all the tubes (its capacity for expansion being as 1 to 600.)

The ether extracts the caloric from the water which surrounds the tubes, thus equalizing the temperature, and bringing the whole below the freezing point, the distilled water freezing very readily, and the salt water being brought down several degrees colder than ice, yet without freezing. The gas passes on through the pipes and into a receiver, from which it is pumped into an ether holder and again reduced to a liquid by pressure, which is facilitated by passing it through a long coil of pipe surrounded by cold water. It is then forced through the tubes again and performs the same work over. Some of the ether gas pipes were covered with snow to the depth of three-quarters of an inch, which collected from the surrounding atmosphere. It is very difficult to confine it, but if not allowed to escape the same quantity can be used continually. It is said to be much better than mercury; as the latter eats out copper pipes in a short time, and iron pipes in two years, while the latter does not effect the metals.

The cans are taken out one at a time and dipped into a vat of hot water, which loosens the cake of ice, which then slips out, and the can is again filled and set in its place. This is done three times a day. The slabs of ice weigh twenty-five pounds each, and four of them are piled on top of each other and allowed to freeze together, making one hundred pounds to the block. These blocks are kept separate by placing small sticks between them.

It is said that this ice is actually colder (if such a thing be possible) than lake ice; that in a room at 100° Farh., in summer, it would not even show moisture on the surface for fully fifteen minutes.

Budding.

Almost all *intelligent* farmers know how to graft, and large numbers employ that knowledge in springtime to put a good head on a wild tree or to change the character of one to something more desirable. But the spring is generally crowded with work. Few get done what they desired and intended to do! and among the put-off things very likely of all others will be the grafting job. Something of this can be made up at this season by budding, or inoculation as it is sometimes called. It does not find the same favor with farmers as with nurserymen, because no time seems to be gained over grafting six months hence; for the buds put in now do not push into growth till the next spring season. If grafts are put in next year they grow immediately and make stronger growths and form a good head much sooner than buds put in at this season will. But then there is the question of time. If one waits for spring it may never be done. This is comparatively a leisure season, and a tree budded now is done with. It will keep growing and will beat the tree that is never done!

Budding is so simple an operation and has been over and over again described in the papers that most persons who are likely to be benefitted by this article know how it is done. A piece of bark containing a leaf-stock and the eye at its base is simply put under the bark to be improved and which has been slit and "lifted" or loosened by the back of a knife for the purpose. After the insertion the bud is tied firmly in. Any one can understand this, and only experiment will teach more. But there is one thing which all budders do not understand and we will explain why even some good hands fail in their work. The branch on which the bud is to go must be thrifty, vigorous and in every way healthy, or the buds will not "take." Failure in most cases comes from this. It does not make much difference whether the branch operated on is more than one year old, so that the bark separates freely from the wood—as the budders say, "runs freely"—but it is essential that it should be in perfect health. The bark generally loosens freely at the end of summer, if in the condition we have described. In regard to the bud, it must not be too young. Failure generally comes from this. There is far less chance of failure with very old buds than with young eyes, though of course all the buds must be of this season's growth.

It is hardly necessary to say that in budding, as in grafting, like must be suited to like, and the nearer the bud is like its stock the better will be its succes. It is not often that plants of two dissimilar families will grow together. The pear will grow on the quince, but this is rather an exception. So closely allied things as the apple and pear will not do very well, and only at all with difficulty.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

FLAVOR OF EGGS.—There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run give much finer flavored eggs than hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage, or drinking offensive water, imparts a bad taste to the milk and butter. The richer the food the higher the color of the eggs. Wheat and corn give eggs the best color, while feeding on buckwheat makes them colorless, rendering them unfit for some confectionary purposes.

Use sulphur freely in the stables to keep off lice from the cattle. It is a disgrace to any farmer to allow the cattle to be tormented by such vermin, when they are so easily destroyed.

"Heaven's Own" is the name of a new Nevada town where a railroad passenger saw a woman pinning her husband to the fence with a pitchfork.

"Do you like codfish balls, Mr. Wiggins?" Mr. Wiggins, hesitatingly—"I really don't know; I don't recollect attending one."

PUBLIC REPORT
—OF A—
POLICEMAN.

I have not enjoyed good health for several years past, yet have not allowed it to interfere with my labor. Every one belonging to the laboring class knows the inconvenience of being obliged to labor when the body, from debility, almost refuses to perform its daily task. I never was a believer in dosing with medicines; but having heard the VEGETINE spoken of so highly, was determined to try it, and shall never regret that determination. As a tonic (which every one needs at some time) it surpasses anything I ever heard of. It invigorates the whole system; it is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood. There are many of my acquaintances who have taken it, and all unite in praise of its satisfactory effect.

Especially among the aged class of people, it imparts to them the one thing most useful in old age—nights as well as the body. One aged lady, who has been suffering through life from scrofula, and has been suffering through life from its effects, having tried many remedies with no favorable result, was induced by friends to try the VEGETINE. After taking a few bottles, she obtained such great relief that she expressed a wish for her sight, that she might be able to look upon the man who had sent her such a blessing.

Yours respectfully,
O. P. H. HODGE, Police Officer, Station 6.
Boston, Mass., May 9, 1871.

HEARTFELT PRAYER.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 22, 1864.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir—I should be wanting in gratitude, if I failed to acknowledge what the VEGETINE has done for me. I was attacked about eleven months since with bronchitis, which settled into consumption. I had night sweats and fever chills; was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless.

I was advised to make a trial of the VEGETINE, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicine to others, as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant, BENJAMIN PETTINGILL.

P. S.—Mine is but one among the many cures your medicine has effected in this place. B. P.

MAKE IT PUBLIC.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:
Dear Sir,—I have heard from very many sources of the great success of VEGETINE in cases of scrofula, rheumatism, kidney complaint, catarrh, and other diseases of kindred nature. I make no hesitation in saying that I know VEGETINE to be the most reliable remedy for catarrh and general debility.

My wife has been troubled with catarrh for many years, and at times very badly. She has thoroughly tried every supposed remedy that we could hear of, and with all this she has for several years been gradually growing worse, and the discharge from the head was excessive and offensive.

She was in this condition when she commenced to take VEGETINE; I could see that she was improving on the second bottle. She continued taking VEGETINE until she had used from twelve to fifteen bottles. I am now happy in informing you and the public (if you choose to make it public) that she is entirely cured, and VEGETINE accomplished the cure after nothing else would. Hence I feel justified in saying that VEGETINE is the most reliable remedy, and would advise all suffering humanity to try it, for I believed it to be a good, honest, vegetable medicine, and I shall not hesitate to recommend it. I am, &c., respectfully, L. C. CARDELL,
Store 415 Broadway.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses, and cures ulceration, cures constipation, and regulates the bowels.

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, October, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:
Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of whooping cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others, with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take; and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens Street.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
AND
Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his large and elegant stock of
Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,
at his store on
MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,
COATS AND PANTS,
OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,
He has also replenished his already large stock of
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND
FANCY ARTICLES.
He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of
Cloths and Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.
HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.
CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing, Watches, Jewlry, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.
uly 1, '73-tf.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.
Rule on heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Miller, Harriet Breisch, Mary Ann Gingles, Regina Wolverton, Henry B. Knorr, committee of the person and estate of Levi Miller, a lunatic, children of said Philip Miller, deceased, and Mary Alice Hopper and Cyrus Webb, grand children of said Philip Miller, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Philip Miller, deceased, at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold. By the Court,
B. FRANK ZARR,
Bloomsburg, July 12, 1875.-6t. Clerk.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR
BARGAINS
in Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Drugs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.
MOYER BRO'S
WOULD call the attention of the public to their very large and well selected stock of goods which they offer at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
200 boxes Window Glass all sizes and qualities.
Glass for Picture Frames a specialty.
While Lead,
Red Lead,
Umbers,
Litharge,
Siennas,
Greens,
Blues,
Reds,
Yellows, dry and in Oil.
General Agents for
MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS!
LINSEED,
OLIVE,
WHALE,
CASTOR, and other OIL
VARNISH and JAPANS
from the best Manufactories.
Their stock of
SPICES
excels any in this section of the State.
Agents for Dr. BICKLEY'S
FAMILY MEDICINES.
General Depot of supplies for Dr. J. C. Ayer's
POPULAR MEDICINES.
The Prescription Department is under the charge of competent Pharmaceutists.
Physicians' Prescriptions
CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED WITH
DESPATCH.
Cold Sparkling Soda Water.
The attention of country dealers, especially is called to our stock of
BOTTLED GOODS,
SPICES, ALUM,
CONCENTRATED LYE,
Patent and Proprietary Medicines &c.
Our wagon will continue as formerly to make its usual trips to supply cu t
OIL OF GLADNESS,
a special
Coughs,
Colds,
Croup,
Burns,
Tetter,
Piles &c.,
an Internal and External rem y whose healing virtues are attested by thousands in this and adjoining counties is manufactured by them and supplied to the afflicted either directly or through their country dealers,
Price 50 Cents Per Bottle,
None genuine unless it bears the trade mark and name of Moyer Bro's the words "Oil of Gladness" blown in the glass and the signature of Moyer Bro's on the wrapper.
Apr. 17, 74—1y

Manhood: How Lost How Restored!
JUST published a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S celebrated essay on the radical cure

(without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal weakness, Impotency, Mental and physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance Piles, &c.
☞ *Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.*
The celebrated author, in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply privately, and radically.
☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.
Address the Publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4,586.
April 16, '75—y

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HAS removed to Iron street, second door above the Reformed Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 15-y

$5 TO $20 per day. Agents wanted. All classes of working people of both sexes, young and old, make more money at work for us, in their own localities, during their spare moments, or all the time, than at any thing else. We offer employment that will pay handsomely for every hour's work. Full particulars, terms, &c., send us your address at once. Don't delay. Now is the time. Don't look for work or business elsewhere, until you have learned what we offer. G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. Jan. 15-75-1y.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—"THE LEADING AMERICAN NEWSPAPER."—"THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM. Daily, $10 a year. Semi-Weekly, $2. Postage Free to the Subscriber. Specimen Copies and Advertising Rates Free. Weekly, in clubs of 30 or more only $1, postage paid. Address THE TRIBUNE, N. Y. Jan 15'75-1y.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (ninety-seventh edition,) containing lists of over 3000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. GET THE BOOK. Jan. 15'75-1y.

CONFESSIONS OF A VICTIM.
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, Loss of Manhood, etc., giving his route of self-cure, after undergoing much suffering and expense, and mailed free on receiving a post-paid directed envelope. Address NATHANIEL MAYPAIR, P. O. Box 184, Brooklyn, N. Y. uly 2, '75-6m

MUSICAL.
THE Pennsylvania Normal Music School at Freeburg, Pa., will commence its Summer Term of six weeks, August 10th, 1875. For circular, address, F. C. MOYER, Director.
June 25,-4t.*

BOOK AGENTS wanted to sell "The People's Common Sense Medical advertiser," by R. V. Pierce, M. D. The most ready selling book out. Exclusive territory and liberal terms. Address the Author at Buffalo, N. Y.

GRAND OPENING!
ELIAS MENDENHALL
HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at his Old Store, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Desires to call the attention of his Friends and the Public generally, o his
NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.
In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in his yard.
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.
Bill Lumber made a speciality.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 3, 1873—tf.

A. J. EVANS,
READY MADE
AND
CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
HE HAS THE
FINEST GOODS, LATEST STYLES,
AND EMPLOYS THE
BEST WORKMEM
For Good Fits and Promptness in filling orders there is the place to go.
His goods are selected with care and his CUSTOM WORK will compare favorably with the best effort of the fashionable City Dealer.
HE KEEPS A LARGE STOCK OF
BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS.
At Astonishingly Low Prices.
A. J. EVANS.
July 1, 1873—tf.

AGENTS 16 Oil Chromos, mounted, size 9 x 11 for $1. 100 for $5. Largest variety in the world. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, AGENTS.—Everywhere for the Centennial History—600 pages, 240 engravings, selling well. Address H. O. HOUGHTON & CO., No. 1 Somers street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for circulars and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

$10 to $500. In Wall Street often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled: "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything, SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAUTION.—NOTICE.—The GENUINE EDITION. LIFE AND LABORS OF LIVINGSTONE. (including the "Last Journals,") unfolds vividly his 30 years strange adventures, also the curiosities, Wonders and Wealth of that marvelous country, and is absolutely the only new, complete work. Hence it sells; just think, 12,000 first 7 weeks. Agents' success would astonish you, more wanted. Send for terms and positive proof of genuineness. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
And all Throat Diseases,
USE
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
PUT UP ONLY IN BLUE BOXES.
A TRIED AND SURE REMEDY.
For sale by Druggists generally, and JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA ADV'S.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONG, "NO Friendly Voice to Greet Me," by H. P. Danks. Sent post-paid for 25 cents. Order our catalogue for 1875. WM. H. BONNER & CO., Music Publishers, 1102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. july 16-12w.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS. Organs and Arion Pianos. E. M. BRUCE, 1305 Chestnut St., Phila., formerly of 18 north 7th St. jy.16-48w

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
gl.7-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS!
REDUCTION IN PRICE OF
BAUGH'S
RAW BONE
Super Phosphate of Lime.
Standard of Quality Strictly Maintained
WHILE we announce a reduction in the price of our RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE, we would respectfully represent to dealers and farmers that its standard of quality has been strictly maintained. The proportions of soluble and precipitated Phosphoric Acid, Ammonia and Potash, have never been higher than they are in the article we are now selling our customers. This statement we make as a binding guarantee.
Price $46 per 2000 Pounds,
PACKED IN GOOD STRONG SACKS of 200 lbs each.
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 South Delaware Ave., Philadelphia.
No. 168 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
July 9-3m.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Ayer's
Sarsaparilla

Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions,** and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm,** and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility,** and **Leucorrhœa,** when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.
It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
April 16-75y1

NEW GOODS!
A HEAVY STOCK,
Cheaper than Ever!
S. H. MILLER & SON
Have Just Received
the largest and best supply of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE
DRY GOODS,
They have ever offered to their friends and customers.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts
for MEN'S WEAR,
Cloths, Alapacas, Merinos,
for LADIE'S WEAR,
CALICOES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS,
and every variety of Dry Goods desired,
Carpets, Mats, Ottomans,
in great variety and at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
FAMILY GROCERIES,
including all the varieties of
COFFEES, TEAS and SUGARS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
and a general supply of articles useful for the table always on hand.
CALL AND SEE.
Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at cash prices.
Oct. 30,'74—tf

BLOOMSBURG

MARBLE WORKS.
T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor,
MAIN STREET, BELOW MARKET.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
We use the best AMERICAN and ITALIAN Marble. He has on hand and furnishes to order
MONUMENTS,
TOMBS,
HEADSTONES,
URNS, VASES, &c.
Every variety of Marble cutting neatly executed at the lowest market prices.
A long practical experience and personal attention to business makes the proprietor confident of giving satisfaction. All orders by mail promptly attended to. P. O. box 297.
☞ *N. B.—Work delivered free of charge.*
Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any that can be produced and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Undertaking
Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.
Ready Made Coffins
both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for
Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver
By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Scarfs, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.
☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.*
ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, 74—1y

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Commercial College
of Binghamton.
AN ACTUAL BUSINESS INSTITUTION AND TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.
For information call at Office, or send for COLLEGE Advertisement. Specimen

FAIRBANKS
SCALES
AWARDED THE HIGHEST AND ONLY PREMIUM FOR SCALES,
TWO SILVER MEDALS AT THE
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
also at the 1874.
PARIS EXPOSITION
1867.
Over Thirty-four Competitors
and at the
VIENNA EXPOSITION
AND 1873
acknowledged the
STANDARD OF THE WORLD
Fairbanks & Ewing
715
Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,35 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,35 a. m. and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,20 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.
J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.
Time-Table No. 29, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 55	1 45	.....Scranton.....	10 40	2 20	6 20
12 20	8 30	1 40	.....Bellevue.....	10 04	2 26	6 25
12 10	8 23	1 3	.....Taylorville...	18 49	2 33	6 41
11 48	8 13	1 25	...Lackawanna....	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 30	8 5	1 15	.....Pittston.....	10 35	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 11	...West Pittston...	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 24	3 01	7 11
11 01	7 48	1 00	.....Maltby.....	10 18	3 06	7 16
10 48	7 40	12 51	.....Kingston.....	10 45	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20	7 35
8 17	7 30	12 41	...Plymouth June..	10 55	3 25	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	.....Avondale.....	11 05	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	.....Nanticoke.....	11 19	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	...Hunlock's Creek	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 26	6 50	12 01	....Shickshinny....	11 32	4 05	8 35
7 06	6 35	11 46	....Hick's Ferry....	11 46	4 20	8 55
6 57	6 28	11 39	....Beach Haven..	11 53	4 28	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	.....Berwick.....	12 1	4 36	9 01
6 32	6 13	11 22	.....Briar Creek...	12 18	4 48	7 12
6 27	6 08	11 17	...Willow Grove...	12 12	4 50	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	....Lime Ridge....	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 06	5 53	11 03	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	....Bloomsburg....	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	...Catawissa Bridge	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	...Clark's Switch..	12 45	5 30	8 06
5 18	5 12	10 22	.....Danville.....	1 03	5 48	8 25
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 08	.....Cameron.....	1 14	6 03	8 50
4 50	4 49	9 50	.Northumberland.	1 30	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. HOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 6, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
On and after November 30th, 1873, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira.....11.50 a. m
" Canandaigua.... 3.35 p. m.
" Rochester..... 5.15 "
" Niagara..... 9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira 10.20 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo 8.50 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 4.50 a. m
" Baltimore 8.40 "
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m., arrive Harrisburg 1.50 p. m
" Washington 10.30 "
" Baltimore 6.30 "
" Washington 8.30 "
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m. arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.
arrive Baltimore 2.25 a. m.
" Washington 6.15 "
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m. arrive Harrisburg 3.05 a. m.
" Baltimore 8.40 "
" Washington 10.55 "
All daily except Sunday.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

ON and after SUNDAY, MAY 23d, 1875, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Divison will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York		9 25 a. m